

CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE.

From the St. Louis Christian Advocate.]
MR. EDITOR:—At the instance of
 president of Central Female Col-
 lege, during the last session of the
 Kingston District Conference, the
 student thereof appointed a visit-
 committee from the district to
 college, consisting of myself, J.
 Daily and W. M. Poage.

was therefore my duty, as well as my privilege, to attend the closing exercises of the college. I spent parts of four days (June 1, 2, 5 and 6) waiting the closing exercises of the school, and now, at the request of the president, Rev. W. F. Kerdolff, write the readers of the Advocate some of the impressions I received.

To find a more favorable place in state for such a school than Lexington. Here are the termini of three main railroads, leaving the town of the great thoroughfares of travel, yet accessible from every point. The college owns seven acres of land on a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi river.

The government of the school, I think, is excellent.

The examinations that I witnessed indicated the fact that the teachers were competent and that most of the pupils had applied themselves diligently to their studies. Most of the teachers invited those present to test their skill with questions and problems, which, to some extent, was done, with favorable results.

Misses Roberta Allen, Lizzie Ryland, Tony Ryland, Sallie Searcy and Eddie Winsor—read essays which were equal to those read by others on similar occasions.

I saw some beautiful paintings which had been executed by the youngsters in the art department. But of course I am not a competent judge. I must paint; and none but artists be competent judges of paintings.

Of the music I heard—and I heard a great deal—I have this to say: instrumental music I am an impatient judge; never could play any instrument—not even a Jew-harp. The young ladies, however, seemed to know exactly what they were doing, and I suppose they executed their pieces perfectly. Of vocal music I claim to know some-

g; am fond of good singing, and sometimes slug myself. But such singing as I heard there would kill me in less than a month. The songs were in an "unknown tongue," and before would have been condemned by Paul: I supposed, on account of the screaming character of the singing, they were Indian songs, but subsequently informed that they

an Italian. The singing was said to be "operatic." I suppose it was. I never heard anything like it before, and I have no anxiety to hear it again. One thing more I must note, that as I enter my protest against its extravagance in dress. A young girl, who was ten years ago a pupil in this same college, said in my hearing, "I am glad I obtained my educa-

when I did. I could not go to school now because of inability to pay." If this extravagance is not checked it will prevent many young people of the very best minds from attending our schools. Young ladies ought to dress neatly, but cheaply. Simplicity and frugality are virtues. Extravagance and extravagance are wrong. . . .

Except the two last items, I most

tly commend Central Female Col-
 to the consideration of parents
 have daughters that they wish
 send to school. For catalogues,
 te to the president, Rev. W. F.
 dolf, Lexington, Missouri.
 W. S. WOODARD.
 yette, Mo., June 9.

ne very remarkable audacity and
ness with which the republican
ngers are going to work to collect
gements from the government of-
s, in the teeth of the repeated
ations of the party platform as
an officeholder's true position; and
minutable public reprobation of
practices, show that they count on

unity for the present at all events. They are evidently very confident they have for the moment nothing to fear from congress in the way of further prohibitory legislation, they are willing, for the sake of money, to risk being rebuked at a poll. This suggests the idea of a sort of compromise, at least for the present until the public has more

made up its mind, between the voters of this abuse, as we count it, and the civil service reform. The theory of the spoilsman, as I understand it, is, that the places in public service belong in absolute possession to the party in power, to be used primarily for the benefit of the party, but with an obligation, in nature of a lien, to use them also

It is this theory which justifies the demand that the officeholder shall pay back a portion of his salary to the party helping to keep the party in power. He pays it as the rent, so to speak, of his office. It is at once an acknowledgment that the party owns the office.

mer, and that the officer's tenure depends on his serving the parhelion amount proposed to be levied year is two per cent., which, supposing it to reach all salaries, would be about \$400,000 into the party treasury. But, if the officeholders refuse to pay this, and are willing to sooner than surrender their offices, it shows that they are overpaid, and that their tenure should be made permanent.

that the civil service ap-
proach might be, and therefore
it to be reduced by that amount.
If a dollar paid by the government
than it need pay to have its
properly done is a fraud on the
payer. Therefore, if it appears
an officer, whose salary is \$1,000,
to give \$20 to the r. p. com-
mittee for the privilege of
leaving his place, his proper salary

is the reformer's view of the matter. If, on the other hand, the reformer in power is entitled, as a matter of right, on "the American plan," to receive two per cent. of the officer's salary, and the officer under the reformer is entitled to pay it as part of the legitimate cost of carrying on party government, the reformer is not a hypocrite.

But, why not do away with the machinery of assessment, and with the very name of assessment? Why should the party come to pay so every year through cumbersome and expensive processing circulars to the clerks, and through agents through the public office to collect the money? Nothing more destructive to discipline

the existing mode of collecting assessments has become. It teaches employees to feel that he has no more powerful superiors than his official superior, and that he must make himself secure in his place, by diligence and fidelity, but by payment of a round sum annual-